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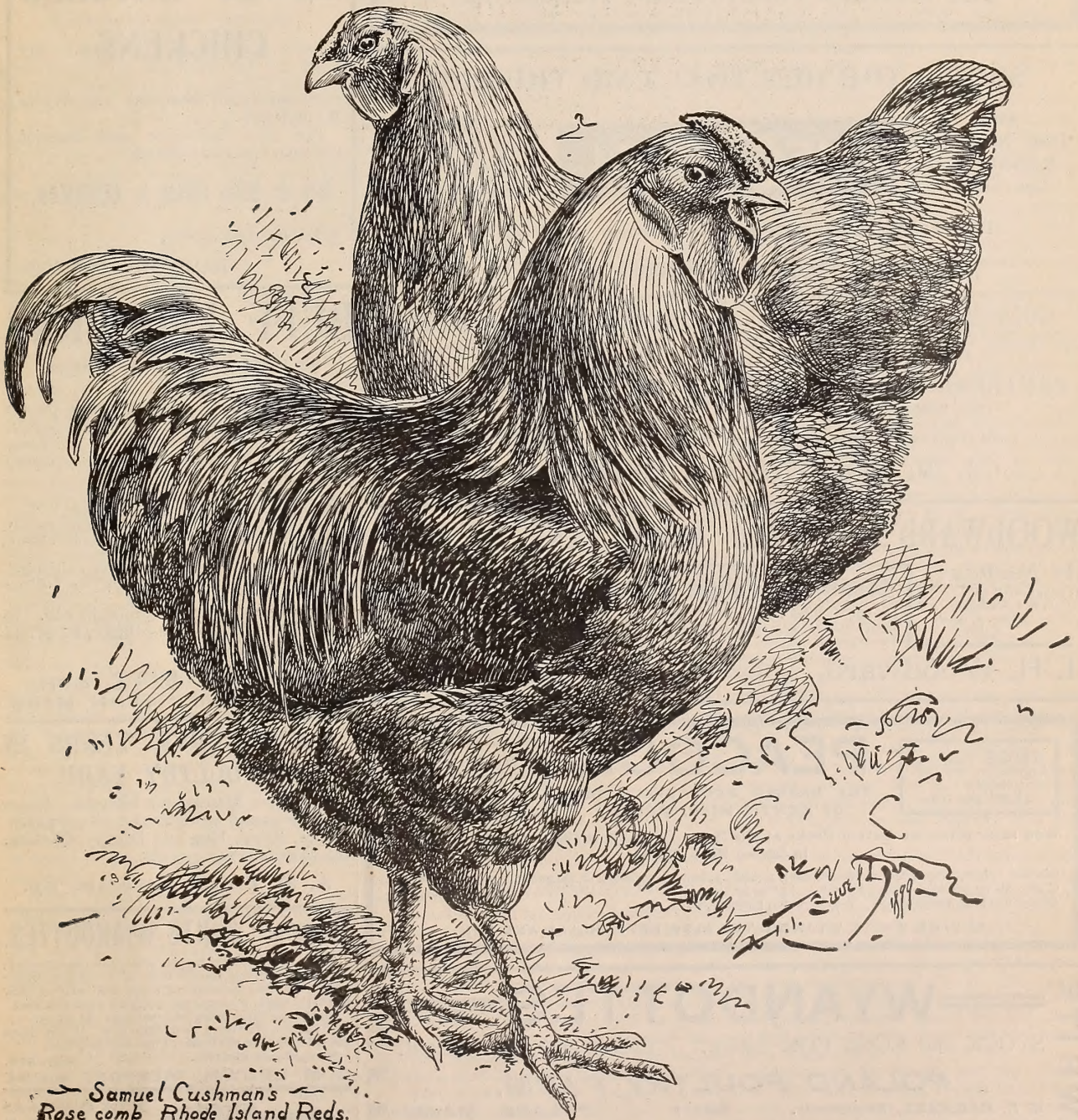
The Eastern Poultryman.

ESTABLISHED 1899 AS THE POULTRYMAN AND POMOLOGIST.
DEVOTED TO PRACTICAL POULTRY CULTURE.

Vol. 3.

Freeport, Maine, March, 1902.

No. 7.



Samuel Cushman's
Rose comb Rhode Island Reds.

Bargains in Advertising Space

A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION GIVEN WITH EACH ORDER.

\$1.00 pays for a 40-word Business Card, 4 months.

\$2.00 pays for One inch, 3 months.

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START YOUR AD. NOW FOR THE EGG SEASON.

Place it in the Eastern Poultryman for Business.

We cultivate a fertile field, and advertisers who sow their seed therein will reap a harvest.

Cash must accompany orders as above. Write for estimates on larger space or longer time.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN, Freeport, Me.

SHOWS THE HEN THAT LAID THE EGG.

Ideal

Trap Nests are
Reliable and
Convenient.



Ideal

Trap Nests are
Simple and
Inexpensive.

The Trap Nest that you have been waiting for.

Circulars
free.

Frank O. Wellcome, Box D, Yarmouth, Me.

Satisfaction
guaranteed.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

The Beauty Breed. Line bred, 10 years.
Always winners.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES

Best Western strain.

COLUMBIA WYANDOTTES

Direct from the originators.

DARK BRAHMAS

Extra fine. 30 years experience breeding
show birds.

All stock sold strictly on approval. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 100.

J. W. MORSE, Box 74, EPPING, N. H.

WOODWARD'S BARRED ROCKS ARE WINNERS.

At Nashua:

1, 2, 3, Cockerel.
1, 2, 3, Pullets.
1 Pen, 2, cock.
2, hen.

Twenty-Five Pullets & Cockerels

for sale at "live and let live" prices. EGGS FOR
HATCHING, \$3.00 per setting, from the best matings
I ever owned.

At Boston:

in hot competition, on two
entries, won 2d pullet,
5th cockerel, and two
specials

J. H. Woodward, Box 34, Dunstable, Mass.

EGGS from pens
headed by my win-
ning males.
\$2.00 per 13.

PEACOCK

THE BARRED ROCK SPECIALIST
OF KENT'S HILL, MAINE.

EGGS from pens
containing my win-
ning females.
\$2.00 per 13.

Won more prizes on Barred Rocks at the Maine State Show than any other exhibitor in Barred Rock Class.

winning 1, hen, 2, cockerel in Open Class; 3, cock, 1, hen, 1, cockerel, 2, 4 and 5, pullets in Maine Class; also 7 specials. Stock for sale. Agents for PRAIRIE STATE INCUBATORS and Humphrey Bone Cutters at special prices. A good hatch guaranteed.

DUSTON WHITE WYANDOTTES ALSO BRED TO LAY AND WIN.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

STOCK and EGGS FOR SALE. Correspondence Solicited.

POLAND POULTRY FARM,

R. L. KIMBALL, Proprietor.

BOX 1

POLAND, MAINE.

ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

EXCLUSIVELY.

2d Cockerel, Boston, 1901, 1st Cockerel,
Boston, 1902, head my yards. 5 firsts, 2 seconds and
special Fitchburg, 1902, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet, Boston
1902 on two entries, and many others. First cockerel,
Manchester, 1902, for sale cheap. A few eggs for sale at
\$3 per 13. Orders booked now.

JULIAN W. PHILLIPS, South Framingham,
Mass.

Cushman's

Light Brahmas.

We are now booking orders for eggs
for hatching and for

NEWLY HATCHED CHICKENS

from our Light Brahmas and White
Wyandottes.

For 1902 Catalogue and Special
Chicken Circular address

MR. & MRS. CHAS. L. CUSHMAN,

239 Minot Ave.,

AUBURN, MAINE.

BUFF LEGHORNS

AT BOSTON, JANUARY, 1902.

1st on Cock, 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th on
Hens, 6th on Cockerel, 4th and 5th on
Pullets, and Special for 2d best Display.
Special for Best Cock and 4 Hens.
Special for best colored female (twenty
competing).

At Peabody Sept., 1901, 3 Firsts.

Reading, Sept., 1901, 1 First, 3 Seconds.

Malden, Dec., 1901, 3 Firsts, 1 Third and Special.

Beverly, Jan., 1902, 3 First, 2 Seconds, 1 Third,
and Special.

Lynn, Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 4 Seconds, 3 Thirds.

Manchester, N. H., Jan., 1902, 4 Firsts, 2
Seconds, 1 Third.

My pullets lay under 5 months old. 10
Nice Cockerels for sale. Eggs, \$2 per 15
Write for circular.

JOSIAH FITZ 4TH,

1 GEORGE STREET, LYNN, MASS.

"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE POULTRY YARD."

A Perfect Manual for Success. Gives
symptoms and remedies for all diseases,
Gapes, Roup, Hog and Poultry Cholera,
108 pages. Price, 25 cts.

A. M. LANG, Covedale, Ky.

PEDIGREED WHITE WYANDOTTES.

These are trap nest layers, well up to the standard.
Yearlings with egg records from 180 to 218 and select-
ed pullets that promise to equal and exceed their
mother's work, compose our breeding pens this year.

Eggs from these pedigreed matings. \$1 for 13.

If you are starting I can help you. If you have

started and have not better, I can still help you.

Particulars a pleasure. BOX 506.

C. M. BROWN, FREEPORT, MAINE



Black MINORCAS
2d Hen, 2d Pullet, at
Boston, 1902. D.
Brahmas. S. or R.
C., W. or B. Leghorns,
Partridge Cochins,
Black Langshans,
Colored Muscovy
Ducks. Stock cheap

GREENE BROS.

224 Pleasant Street, LEOMINSTER, MASS.

The Eastern Poultryman.

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No. 7.

A Safe Course for the Beginner to Steer.

BY ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The season is almost here when a great many new beginners will be thinking about starting in the poultry business and perhaps a few words of advice from an old fellow like me might not be lost and might help.

First decide just what variety you like, for if you make a mistake here you will not be satisfied and will want to change. When anyone tells you that this or that variety is the best on earth, don't believe it; rather believe that he thinks so because he loves that particular variety and they are his pets. You might not like them. Don't be convinced against your will, but think it over, get a standard and take several poultry papers and read up, studying the different varieties; look over the pictures; think it over seriously.

After your decision is made, don't make the mistake of purchasing any eggs or stock because it is cheap. Remember like produces like, and cheap eggs very likely will hatch cheap chickens (culls) and cheap stock will produce cheap stock. The best never is any too good and you must remember that good stock has cost the breeder time and money to make it good, and in these days of sharp competition it takes good ones to win the ribbons, and of course most new beginners are thinking of winning those ribbons. There is lots of pleasure in it I will admit, and lots of pleasure and pride in the stock that can win.

After you have ordered your eggs and have received them, don't be impatient to get them under any old hen. Be sure she is a good setter and has good clean legs free from scab because if she has scaly legs her chickens will very likely have scaly legs, for this trouble is caused by an insect burrowing under the scales of the leg, a sort of a leg louse, and it is perfectly natural that the mother should transmit it to her chickens when brooding them.

Now a word about that nest. Don't make it of any old thing in any old box, or what is worse yet, don't set the hen in a nest where she and perhaps other hens have been laying, which may be and very likely is lousy. Give her a good clean nest. I like to take a barrel, turn it down on the side, fill about one-third full of earth. Make it firm so it will not roll, giving the hen a chance to step right in upon her nest. I don't like to have them jump down on their eggs, they are very liable to break them. Teach the hen to come off and go on the nest before you give her the eggs. If you are patient and kind your hen will soon learn and it will save you much trouble, and the hen will do much better. I like to test the eggs about the seventh day and get out all infertile eggs, as it gives more room and the hen is less liable to break eggs or crush chickens while hatching. After

testing the eggs meddle with the hen as little as possible. Hens don't like to be meddled with; if you have a good one she knows her business better than you do. Especially don't meddle with her while she is hatching. I know the temptation is great for a new beginner to want to see how she is doing and what they look like, and he has great anxiety too for fear the hen will crush and kill some of the chickens, but she won't be half as liable to kill her chickens if you let her alone. Your constant presence makes her nervous and excites her, and very likely makes her dance around.

When setting a hen it is best to give her some quiet place where the other hens can't bother her, and leave some corn and fresh water by her, and by all means give her a chance to take her dust bath, as it keeps her in good health. She needs that dust bath just as much as you need bathing or washing. Keep good grit by her, or if the season is mild enough let her run out doors. It will do her good, especially the bite of green grass; but if you can't let her outdoors, provide her with a cabbage to pick, or some apples or beets. She will relish the green food, and if she could speak I have no doubt she would thank you.

Don't rush her off with her chickens just as soon as the last one is out, but let her stay on the nest, feeding her there. If you leave her on the nest forty-eight hours, and feed and water her it will do more good than harm, and the little chickens will gather strength wonderfully.

When she comes off it is best to have a place prepared for her, with a covered run or yard made of chicken netting. Now be careful about feed. Feed five times a day until the hen weans them, but don't give more than they will eat up clean. Keep chick grit by them, and be sure and see that they have pure water and some good green food. A good dry-goods box makes a good house for them, and a little tar paper tacked on top and sides makes it storm proof. A rough door can be made to put up nights, and the bottom should be left in so as to prevent skunks from digging under during the night, and the run should be covered to guard against hawks and cats and sometimes crows.

For a first feed for chicks I prefer bread crumbs mixed with hot milk. Skim milk will do after they are one week old. I like shorts and meal and ground oats mixed in equal parts with skim milk. If you have good range let the hen out after the chicks are three weeks old, say after April 15; not before, as the ground here in New England does not get warm before April 15, and sometimes not until May 1. You must use your judgment; the idea I wish to convey is that you should let the hen run with her chicks as soon as ground and weather will permit. It would be hard to set a time which would answer for every location, therefore a new beginner must use his judgment and should be governed by the conditions existing in his locality.

Be careful to guard against lice. You cannot raise lice and good poultry. There

are several good lice powders now on the market and advertised in most all poultry journals. If you live in village or city, where range cannot be had, and your chicks must be restricted in range, you must provide green bone and green food and keep the runs sweet and clean by stirring the ground with a hand cultivator or spade to keep it sweet, as fowls running over the same run for a long time soon poison it by their droppings.

Now if you take pains and have been successful in obtaining eggs from a good reliable breeder, I see no reason why you should not raise some good birds and enter them at your nearest local poultry show in the fall or winter. Try and go with them; you can learn much by seeing others and comparing notes, and if your birds win, the pride and satisfaction you will feel, and seeing your name among the winners to say nothing of sales you may make and future orders you may receive for eggs and surplus stock will make you feel well paid for money spent, and time and trouble. Now perhaps you don't want to breed in and will want to purchase a cockerel or cock to head your flock for another season. Now I warn you, don't make a mistake, if the breeder who sold you the eggs has used you right and you like his stock stick to him. Write to him explaining just what you want, and don't expect him to sell you a cockerel scoring 95 for \$1.00. Remember those 95 cockerels are very scarce and worth money. If you want a high-priced cockerel be willing to lay down a good price for one. I am breeding to-day two cockerels which cost me, express charges and all, about \$50.00. I paid some years since \$50.00 for one bird (cock at that) and it paid me good money; but usually you can get fairly good breeding cockerels for \$5.00. Most breeders sell real good breeders for \$5.00, but not first-class show birds. Most reliable breeders are willing to ship a bird on approval, and will refund purchase money less express charges one way; that is, they are willing to try and suit you, and if they don't they are willing to lose one express and you lose one.

Very few breeders will sell stock unless they get the purchase price in advance, but a great many will ship C. O. D. Some time since I received an order from a man in New York city something like this:

Mr. J. W. Morse—Dear sir: Please ship to me at Elmwood, N. J., two good Golden Wyandotte one-year-old hens, and good breeders. Send the bill to me at this office (giving street and number in New York city).

I hesitated, but finally sent the stock, and that was the last I ever heard from stock or purchaser, and when I tried to hunt him up through the American Express Company he could not be found. I mention this to show why breeders will not ship stock unless they get purchase price before shipment. All reliable breeders are permanently located, and if a breeder cheats you and you can prove it, I don't believe there is a poultry paper published in the United States to-day that

would accept an advertisement from him at any price. There is no more fraud in the poultry business than in other lines of business. One great trouble seems to be, some purchasers don't really know just what they want, or realize the true worth of prime stock.

If you should be disappointed in the quality of the stock raised from the eggs bought, why, of course you must try again; but if you have purchased eggs from a good reliable breeder and have done your whole part, that will seldom happen. Now I don't mean to say that in order to get first-class eggs you must pay \$5 for them. Some of the best breeders in the United States sell for \$3 per 15. New breeds bring higher prices both for stock and eggs than older, well-established breeds, while some breeders who have after many years' patient endeavor and the expenditure of much time and money, succeeded in establishing strains of some particular variety which constantly win at such shows as Boston, New York city, Chicago and Philadelphia, ask long prices for their stock and I think rightly, for unless a breeder has year after year shown great skill in mating he can not win in those large shows where the competition is certainly keen, for those shows bring out the best stock in the land, and ordinary birds have no chance. Men who constantly year after year win at those shows, have reached the top notch in the profession of breeding fine poultry, and like lawyers, doctors or other professional men in all the walks of life who have reached the top round in the ladder, can command good money for their work.

But there is always room at the top, and any young man who starts breeding fine poultry this coming spring, if he has brains, industry and perseverance, and sticks to his chosen variety, may hope some day to down some of those old fellows at those big shows, and then it will be his turn to ask and obtain those long prices. As high as one hundred dollars has been paid in the city of Boston at some of her poultry shows for a single bird, and \$50 quite often. How it would make some old New England farmer open his eyes to see his boy go down to Boston with a string of birds and sell one of them for \$100. Why that's all the old man probably paid for the old mare. Mind you, I don't claim that these prices have often been obtained, but I claim they have been obtained and may be obtained again for some specimen of exceptional merit, and what has been done may be done again.

The constant tendency of all varieties of thoroughbred poultry is to take back to the original from which it started. A fine field, if left to itself, will come up to bushes and wood. Take away the schools and churches, and man would soon become heathen and go back to a wild state. To illustrate further, take the splendid Barred Plymouth Rocks and let them alone, let them mate at will, and how many years do you suppose it would take for them to run out? Not many years I think. This proves that the fancier is necessary. It is really to the fancier's love of pets that we are indebted for all the beautiful varieties of poultry that we see to-day, and although it may be a question whether we need more new varieties or not, and some may think time might better be spent in perfecting what we already have, still I think the best will survive, and the poorest will finally be dropped from the standard. Who now finds fault with those men who

after years of patient, skilful endeavor have given us the beautiful varieties like the Rocks, Wyandottes and those cunning, cute little Bantams that are so much loved and admired by the children? Who would change and go back to the old-fashioned barnyard or dunghill fowl?

How many producers of milk would trade the splendid Holsteins or their Jerseys for the old-fashioned stock of fifty years ago? Not many I think.

We need more poultry. We need better poultry. There is no danger of ever getting fowls too good or a variety that will lay too many eggs. I would, however, like to see one radical improvement made, and that is in selling eggs by weight instead of by the dozen. I believe it would tend to make fanciers strive to produce the fowls that would lay the largest, heaviest eggs. I believe we are surely coming to that, and indeed I am told that in some parts of the country they do sell eggs by weight.

Meanwhile the more young men who get the chicken fever the better. Come right along. Join the chicken cranks. Help build up the poultry industry, and if we old fellows meet you in the show room and beat you we will smile at you, and if you beat us we will grin and bear it, but we will all the same enjoy it, and encourage you all we can. We can't always swing the thing. Soon we must be "has beens." The world moves. It doesn't stand still. Poultry is improving, not going back. Much has been done; much remains to be done and will be done. Let us hope it will be done right.

J. W. MORSE.

Epping, N. H.

The Leghorn's Comb.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

The majority of people will undoubtedly be surprised to know what a prominent part a Leghorn comb cuts with some of the judges of our large eastern shows. This section, in fact, is all some judges seem to see in a Leghorn, and no matter how small the bird if he is anywhere near as good color or shape as his competitor, he will carry off the blue ribbon.

I had my attention called quite recently to the decision of the judge in the Leghorn class at America's greatest show. The first prize was tacked to the cage of a little bird weighing about four pounds, having a small comb. His next door neighbor was a fine specimen of the up-to-date Leghorn, good size, vigorous, better color and with a comb no larger in proportion to his size than had the other. Yet the latter lost because the judge who passed on the bird was a comb crank. According to the American Standard the comb of the Leghorn counts ten points, and if the judge had cut nearly the whole of this section, the larger bird should have won. I like to see a nice neat comb on a Leghorn as well as any one, I am enough fancier for that, but I think there are other things to look for,—size, vigor—the egg basket.

Do your under-sized hens with pinched combs, give as satisfactory results as medium-sized and larger hens with combs that lay over and nearly cover the eye?

If I were to select a Leghorn to fill my egg basket I should prefer one weighing about five pounds, with a good size comb, a long body and one well up on her legs.

There are three ways of producing small combs on Leghorns. First, by

mating males and females that have small combs. Second, in-breeding year after year, and third by raising the chicks under cover or in small yards, giving them little or no animal food. This third method accounts for so many under-sized birds at our shows; they are about worthless as breeders and their eggs, if they hatch at all, produce weak, puny chicks.

See that the females in your breeding yards have smooth combs falling over to one side, not the beefy kind that folds in front like those of the Minorcas, nor those that have too many serrations, but evenly balanced combs that do not come too far front, but those that fall gracefully to the level of the eye. The male in your pen should have a comb that stands evenly on his head and as free as possible from wrinkles or thumb marks. It should not extend forward to cover the beak, neither should it follow the shape of the neck.

But you must expect your Leghorns that are vigorous and having free range, getting all the animal food they need while growing to have good sized combs. And judges should expect a bird weighing seven pounds, to have larger head gear than a dwarfish specimen weighing but three and a half pounds, and should judge accordingly.

Look at those Brown beauties raised by James Forsyth that have the style and size, also the Whites that are raised at the Whiting Farm, and those of Ezra Cornell, who has done more for the White and Buff varieties than any man in America. Compare them with the Bantam-typed Leghorns that so often get the prize at our big shows, and ask yourself if a weight clause in our Leghorn standard would not remedy this evil.

EDW. M. DEERING.

Biddeford, Me.

Early Chicks.

(Written for the Eastern Poultryman.)

That old maxim, "The early bird catches the worm," applies very aptly about this time. Those of us who are breeding thoroughbred poultry (we all ought to and not tolerate mongrels), have had our breeding pens mated for some time and should have plenty of strong, fertile eggs if care and feed has been right. There is no better time in which to hatch than from the middle of March to the last of April. These early broods have the whole season in which to grow and are of a size to get the full benefit of bugs, insects and fresh green grasses when they are the most plentiful. Those of these hatches that it is desired to market are large enough to sell at the time when prices are the highest.

All poultrymen who have had any experience in the business, recognize the value of pullets hatched at this time as fall and winter layers. With proper care they will start laying and fill the egg basket at a time when eggs are scarce and bring the creamy prices. We are referring more particularly to the American breeds. May, June and even later, are good hatching months, but from a practical standpoint is not as profitable a time, as the pullets do not begin to lay generally until prices have dropped. The later broods, however, if given a good chance and not allowed to run with the older, will if from choice stock, be in the finest condition for the winter shows. The early chicks to be sure have every chance to develop into winners but are past their best condition by the time their

later hatched brothers and sisters are in their nobbiest suits. Their stronghold would be at the fall fairs or early winter shows. Those who are using incubators and brooders have every chance to get out some early chickens and should do so by all means if they are in the business for profit. If dependent on hens with which to incubate, we must first have them laying before they can be broody. A very simple thing advised by a Western man is worth trying. It has worked for me and it will for you. In those flocks where you wish the hens to be broody, supply the nests plentifully with nest eggs (two or three in a nest): do not disturb the hens any more than possible and they will become very much attached to these eggs and in the course of a few weeks there will in a good sized pen where the hens are of a broody nature, be quite a number show the desire to set. With good sitters, fertile eggs and not too many to a hen (nine or ten are plenty early in the season), one may expect good hatches if the nests are warm and the hens free from lice. There is generally a scarcity of early chickens. Better try for a few this year, they are the most profitable ones of the season.

HARRY C. NUNAN.

Cape Porpoise, Me.

The Influence of Shows.

No one knows how far reaching is the influence of a poultry show such as the great ones that are held in Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia. They are the beginning of inspiration to thousands who otherwise would not have paid any particular attention to poultry breeding.

They show in the most forcible manner what can be done in moulding animate creation to the will of man. They convince by arguments that cannot be controverted and show by actual example what is possible in poultry breeding and incidentally prove that the business is a great source of wealth and that it is an industry that can successfully be prosecuted by those who are not physically strong.

The poultry business, with its many subdivided branches, really means more than it appears to upon first sight. The ordinary individual is content with perhaps one or two branches of the business and because he is content he never stops to see whether there are any more or not. Eggs and meat do not contain all the meat there is in the business of rearing poultry. If any person has a feeling that one can get all out of the business there is in it by simply throwing out feed to the poultry, and rounding up the products as occasion requires, he is quite liable to be very much mistaken.

For the edification of those who have never stopped to think what the whole business of poultry raising means, we would like to mention its different phases, all of which have advocates, and a great many of them turn some one or more to profit. The various branches of the industry may well be named as eggs for market, eggs for hatching, newly hatched chicks, weaned chicks, squab broilers, broilers, fries, large roasters, small roasters, capons, young stock for breeders, old breeding stock, feathers, fertilizer and experience. In order to get the full benefit of the latter, one must have had something to do with all the other branches of the business. The poultry business can truly be said to be multisided, and after all there are only two methods for profit, a wrong

and a right method. One branch may be all right in one locality, and all wrong for another. Capons and broilers do not bring the best prices in the West.

It is left to every poultryman to select the branch he will take up and he should know his market. After looking the field over and taking his bearings, he should select the breed that will bring him the best results. The poultryman who does not know what will sell best in his own market is lacking in one of the important features of a paying industry.

As has been intimated above, the raising of capons and broilers is not the most profitable branch of the poultry business. This is especially true when poultry raising is carried on in a city, where room is limited and feed higher than it is in the country. In the city eggs are more profitable than poultry for market. There is never a time when good, well-flavored, fresh eggs cannot be sold in a city for twenty-five cents a dozen, and for six months in the year a higher price can be realized.

The great shows that are held in the cities bring home to city people that there is a pleasant business that can be carried on in a limited space, and experience has taught us that wherever one man or woman is converted to the love of poultry there is an added demand for good stock and good poultry for market.

The poultry shows have been the most potent factor in building up the poultry business, and it is not strange that year after year they grew greater and more numerous.—*Commercial Poultry*.

Mating the Breeding Pen.

One of the most entrancing features of breeding fancy fowls is the planning for the next season's matings. Anticipations may never be realized, fully, but the partial failures and the more than partial successes of former seasons only make the true fancier more anxious than ever to try again to attain the ideal which he has long before set his mind on. The experienced breeder begins to plan for the following season's breeding pens as soon as the sex of his chicks becomes distinguishable. It is true that plans laid so early have to be revised and possibly changed altogether before it becomes time to mate up the pens, but the delight following the development of unlooked for excellences more than makes up for the disappointments sure to be met with before the season is far advanced.

Some breeders never venture to mate up their own breeding pens, preferring to let an expert do that for them. Such fanciers lose half the enjoyment to be derived from breeding and until they become independent of the help of others and boldly mate up their own pens, they never know the full measure of joy which follows a successful show season.

The proper mating of a breeding pen is not the work of an hour, a day, a week, or a month, even. The matings for next spring's breeding should really be begun when last season's pens were made up. No man can mate birds as intelligently and with so much assurance of success as he who knew the ancestors of those to be mated. To know them for one generation is good, but the farther back one's knowledge extends, the more certain is the mating to be satisfactory.

One cannot be sure that simply mating some good females with a good male will result in a flock of good chicks. True it is an axiom, that "like produces like," but it is well to remember each ancestor

in the pedigree of your birds will exert some influence on the coming generation. Sometimes a high class bird will come from the union of parents possessing very undesirable characteristics and sometimes a seemingly well mated pen will give a lot of chicks exceedingly unsatisfactory to the breeder.

To mate or pen satisfactorily the breeder should know the characteristics of the strain of blood he is using, or in other words he should know the ancestors of his birds and he should also have a clear idea of what constitutes a good bird of the breed and variety he is breeding. In either direction knowledge attained by actual experience is the best.

The actual work of mating must be governed by the breed one is working with. Methods which will answer with one breed will not work well with another. In some of the parti-colored breeds both double and single mating is practiced, and I believe the man who will study and profit by the result of his studies can succeed by the use of either. As a rule the best females mated with the best male will give the best results, but even this rule has its modifications.

For instance, one may have birds of both sexes exceedingly high class as a whole, but possibly possessing an unimportant weakness common to both. Mating them is likely to intensify that weak point and in the chicks it may assume a serious aspect. Sometimes one finds it necessary, in order to correct a defect common to one's strain, to use a bird particularly good in that one point but only an average bird in other respects. This should be done only when absolutely necessary and then only with the knowledge that the bird selected to use is from a line of ancestors good in all points and particularly so in the point where the weakness exists which he is being used to correct.

The modifications and exceptions to which the general rules of breeding are subject, under certain conditions, can only be learned by actual experience and, except in occasional instances they remain as a sealed book to the man who lets someone else mate up his breeding pens. Disappointment may follow the first attempt to do the work by the fancier himself, or indeed it may follow the second attempt, but if he is a true fancier he will study out the cause and be prepared to avoid the conditions responsible for it when he mates his pen for the following season. With increasing knowledge will come confidence and when a fine string of blue ribbon winners is produced the satisfaction of the breeder will be such as can never be experienced by one who has depended upon some one else to do the most important part of the work of mating the parent birds.—*Poultry Monthly*.

With turkeys it is more important to change males so as to avoid inbreeding than with any other class of fowls.

Everyone to his fancy, is the only safe rule to follow. It takes a very obstinate man to make a variety pay which he de-tests. The breed you like best is always the best breed for you.

About 200 plum or peach trees can be grown on an acre of land. If the land is divided into yards and the hens kept therein, the droppings will fertilize the soil, the hens will protect the trees, and the production of fruit be increased.

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book "Business Dairying" and Catalogue 245 free. W. Chester, Pa.

shell out the eggs much faster if fed on bone every day; but a very little should be given to the hens at a time. Grit and oyster shell are also necessities which should not be overlooked. The grit must be hard and sharp to enable the hens to grind their food properly, and the oyster shell is necessary to make the shell. When you get a soft shelled egg, take a box of oyster shells to that house, and the hen that laid that soft shelled egg will eat a surprising amount of the crushed shell.

There should always be plenty of clear, cold water on hand, so that they can have all they want to drink, and just whenever they want it, as the greater part of the egg is water. Give your hens three meals a day—grain morning and night, mash at noon; have a good warm house; give plenty of fresh water, and from year to year select hens that are good layers to breed from, and you will have no trouble getting eggs.—*New York Tribune—Farmer.*

Colored Muscovy Ducks.

Written for The Eastern Poultryman.

As so many people that call at our yards ask us what kind of ducks are those, and many of them hen men, we thought it might be well to give a short description of this breed. They are interesting to the breeder for many reasons. They look well, as might be expected from their color, the head being glossy black with white around the eyes, in some, and the face is a bright red; this is called the caruncles, and in the males extends back of and around the eyes to the bill and in front terminates in a protuberance. This can be seen in the picture of the old drake. The bill is dark horn, with the end white tipped with black. Neck should be black, but in most specimens there is more or less white. The back is a lustrous blue-black with the breast and body of the same color. The wings are a rich lustrous green-black, and although the standard does not mention the white in wings, we find that there is more or less white. The tail is black.

The Muscovy duck never makes a noise, and for this reason is a very desirable breed for one living in the city. They are of good size, and young ducks will grow to eight pounds for the holiday trade with but little care and feed. The flesh is very nice. They do not care for water, as would be expected of a duck, but will run with the hens and bask in the sun or perch on the fence or stand around a pail of water and swash their heads in it for hours. They will swim in a pond if driven to it, and for a short time are wild with delight, and perform all kind of maneuvers for a while, but soon come out and return to the yards. In our case the pond is about four hundred feet from the yards, and the ducks never go down to it unless we drive them and they walk every step of the way, but when they get ready to come back mount in the air and fly like wild ducks. Their flying is another interesting habit, as they are quite picturesque when they rise and fly about the yards, over houses and trees, sometimes alighting in some other yard, but always returning without doing any harm to the neighbors. Our ducks have roosted at night on the barn and even on the telegraph pole, and then again they walk into the hen-house and cluster together on the floor and under the dropping boards, and other times will roost on the poles with the hens. So it appears they are not very particular about their

quarters for the night. We have kept these ducks on a common city lot where electric cars pass every twenty minutes and have not lost a duck by their flying away from the house, though they sometimes fly down the street for some blocks. They are peculiar about being caught in open air. They will not permit one to touch them, and if the attempt is made will fly away; but on the other hand by careful guidance, they can be driven to almost any place; only give them time to walk. The can be caught in a house and carried a long distance without any trouble, but if not taken by the wings will give you a good fight.

GREENE BROS.

Leominster, Mass.

Look Well To Your Shipments.

We are going to give a lot of people some free advice. We know that it is needed, and by some it may be heeded. It is in the nature of a remonstrance against shipping poor stock, and especially when a good price has been paid. We have wished hundreds of times that various breeders could have overheard remarks made about them in our presence and have seen as we have how they have effectually and everlastingly killed themselves in a business way in that locality. Every time a breeder sends out a bird he is putting out an advertisement, the power of which for good or bad can hardly be estimated. We have known of a single shipment into a locality of fanciers to influence additional orders for from five to ten times the amount of the original shipment, and we have seen the original shipment divert a half dozen orders which the breeder would have received had he been more particular to give value received. These experiences are met with almost daily during the show season, when we are coming in personal contact with breeders at the shows and in their yards. We could cite numerous cases which have come to our notice recently, but the assurance of the existence of these conditions should be sufficient to cause those to think who wish to build up a profitable and ever-increasing business. We are all aware of how numerous is the fellow who "wants to win," and how difficult it is at all times to send him the necessary bird or birds. The long price usually offered in cases of this kind is tempting, and it is exceedingly difficult to get our courage up to the point of declining the order when there is just a little doubt whether we can satisfactorily fill it. There is a certain class of buyers whom no breeder can satisfy, but in most cases they can be singled out by a careful analysis of their letters. It is much better to pass these by, for no matter how much of a bargain they get they will be dissatisfied and will never cease to speak disparagingly of the seller and his stock. By so doing they will do him far more harm than the small amount received will do good, and hence it is well to steer clear of him. The same result is obtained when the buyer has legitimate cause for complaint, although his work is all the more effective. A dissatisfied customer is more to be reckoned with than any other unfavorable feature of the business. Better refund his money without argument than to antagonize him. He then has no cause for complaint, and if he is in the wrong those who are familiar with the deal will appreciate your spirit of fairness, and it will surely be the means of increasing your business in that neighborhood. A "knocker" can do you more harm in a minute than an ad-

vertisement can do you good in a year. There may be a "sucker" born every minute, but you will not have much chance at him if the entire fraternity are waiting for a chance to read your pedigree to him. It is a good plan to always give an absolutely correct description of a bird and aim to give just a little better one than is promised. If this is conscientiously done there will be few customers who will not favorably advertise you.

Personal Mention.

The Ideal trap nest is still the favorite wherever tried, and the inventor is receiving many testimonials, speaking the highest praises for it. He sends us a copy of one of the recent letters, as follows:

"Feb. 25, 1902.

"Mr. F. O. Wellcome,
"Yarmouth, Maine.

"My dear sir:—

"The trap nests are still holding their own. I like them better the longer I use them. They have been in use since November 1, 1901, and out of three hundred eggs which we have received during that time we have only had four laid outside. Out of eighty-nine eggs received last month only one was laid outside.

"This large percentage of hens trapped is proof sufficient for me that the 'Ideal' is a splendid invention and will do its work well when properly constructed.

"Will do my best to help you introduce it among my friends. Thanking you for past courtesies, I am yours very truly.

(Signed) J. S. Helmer."

One of the neatest poultry circulars we have seen is the booklet issued by Chas. L. Cushman, Auburn, Me., descriptive of his Light Brahmas, which are winning the honors wherever shown and are also doing some excellent work at home. This booklet should be read by everyone who is interested in Brahmas.

Mr. Cushman is offering this year to furnish newly hatched chickens at low prices. These chicks are from his choicest breeding stock and their purchase enables one to save the trouble of bothering with setting hens or incubators. Our readers should get a circular and read about them.

Speaking about Plymouth Rocks reminds us that B. S. Gale, the Barred Rock man of Amesbury, Mass., is turning out something fine in the way of stock. He is selling eggs from his best matings for \$2.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 40, and guarantees safe arrival and a good hatch. His new circular will be sent to anyone who requests it.

Mr. Gale has been advertising in this paper a long time, and our readers who have dealt with him have been pleased with his stock and methods of business.

Among our new advertisements this month will be noticed the announcement of Fred G. Bishop's eggs for hatching, from Rose and Single Comb R. I. Reds, Buff, White and Partridge Wyandottes and White Plymouth Rocks.

Mr. Bishop's stock is especially strong and healthy and his eggs are testing 85 per cent fertile on an average. His stock has laid well the past winter. Pullets commenced laying at five and one-half months old.

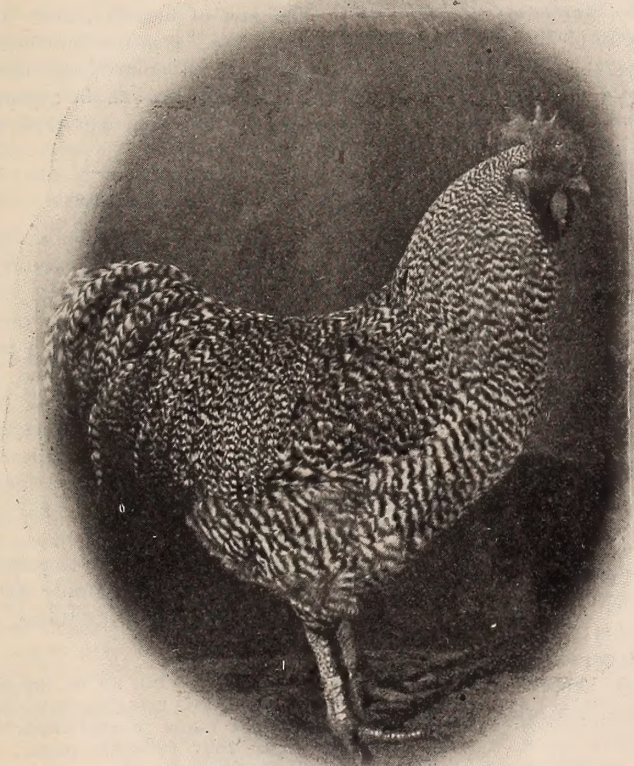
His flocks are now producing over one hundred dozen eggs per week. If interested in this kind of stock, look up his advertisement in this issue.

Standard-Bred Barred Plymouth Rocks.

So much has been written in regard to this breed that it is almost impossible to write an article on them without repetition. Their origin is not of so much importance at this time as the fact that we have them and that they are ours to make the most of. I am not one of that kind that thinks his or her breed is the best. The best breed for every one has not as yet arrived. Too much booming is not good for anything. What the beginner wants is more facts and less fairy tales. I did not, like some, take up four

pullets sired by a winning cock in a hot class of Barred Rocks that have not laid less than six, and as many as thirteen eggs a day this month (January). I have another pen hatched in June that are laying almost as well. I have not had the same experience as some do in regard to sitters, for I could not get them to sit and had to buy incubators and brooders or stop poultry breeding. This may be accounted for by my method of caring for my birds, but I have an idea that being bred for laying has more to do with it than anything else.

For lasting and best results heavy lay-



1st Prize Barred Plymouth Rock Cock, in Maine Class at Lewiston, Me.
Owned and Exhibited by A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Me.

or five different breeds and find them not what I wanted and then change to Barred Rocks and find in them all the good qualities of the others and none of their faults. I started with the Barred Plymouth Rocks and I have had no occasion to change. I wanted a breed that was popular, one that would produce a large number of eggs when eggs were high, a breed that any poultryman would pay the highest cash price for when I had broilers or "roasters" to sell.

Another thing I had in view was to produce a strain of birds that would excel as egg producers and go into the show room and win the ribbons. I have always had a love for poultry keeping since a boy and always read all the poultry papers I could find, and when I could get the chance I would go to poultry shows, so you see I had a good chance of finding out for myself what I wanted for a breed.

Now comes the question, What have they done for me? They have demonstrated their ability to produce a large number of eggs. I have a pen of fourteen

ing qualities must be the result of breeding. You can by feeding forcing foods get a large number of eggs, but in this way you weaken the breeding stock unless the laying is the result of systematic and careful breeding for egg production. Show room excellence and heavy laying can be combined in the same strain of birds.

I use the double mating system, but not an extreme one. I use a light colored show male with exhibition colored females for pullet mating, and exhibition colored males and females about two shades darker than exhibition for cockerel mating. If any one can produce any great number of good ones from the single mating they are more fortunate than the most of the breeders of this variety. When any one comes out and claims that his or her variety has all of the good qualities of the Barred Rocks and a few of their own, they are paying the Barred Rocks the highest of compliments, for they know if they have all the good qualities of this variety there would be only a few left.



Mr. Winslow's 3d Prize Winning Barred Rock in open class at Lewiston, Me., Show. The breast development shown on this bird is a characteristic of the Winslow Barred Rocks.

Their very name means stability. It was this breed that blazed the way for those that have followed. Traveling over a rough and uneven road of prejudice, they made their way to the very front as an all-purpose breed. Utility is the very foundation of the business and should be as carefully looked after as the fancy. All breeds are good and have a place to fill in the poultry world, and care, feeding, conditions and looking after details have much to do with the success or failure of any breed. Some will stand more abuse than others, but I am not claiming



Barred Plymouth Rock Pullet "Beauty," Bred and Owned by A. P. Winslow, Freeport, Me. Mr. Winslow's birds are year 'round layers, practically non-sitters, and are barred to the skin.

THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN.

FREEPORT, MAINE.

Geo. P. Coffin, - Publisher.

Published the 1st of Each Month.
Subscription Price 25 Cents per Year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One inch, one insertion,75
 One column, one insertion, \$6.75
 One page, one insertion, \$18.00

Ten per cent discount on three months' insertion;
 15 per cent on 6 months' insertion; 25 per cent on 12
 months' insertion.

Breeders' Cards, forty words or less, 40 cents; four
 times for \$1.00; one year, \$2.50; always in advance.

X A blue cross marked here denotes that your
 subscription has expired. Send your renewal
 at once, as your prompt attention insures that
 you will not miss any numbers and will thus be enabled
 to keep your file complete. We discontinue all sub-
 scriptions unless renewed promptly.

Write your name in full, giving post office address
 plainly, so there will be no mistake.

Make all remittances payable to GEO. P. COFFIN,
 Freeport, Maine.

The columns of this paper are open to communica-
 tions concerning anything in which our readers may be
 interested. Contributions and questions on Poultry
 topics are solicited, and our readers are invited
 to use the paper as a medium for the exchange of
 ideas of mutual interest.

MARCH, 1902.

Breeding for Eggs and Making a Record.

There can be no question that the inter-
 est in pedigreed laying stock is in-
 creasing. The high prices for eggs that
 the markets have afforded the past sea-
 son have awakened the poultry breeders
 to the necessity of breeding for egg pro-
 duction as well as for the other desired
 qualities. Moreover, the people are be-
 ginning to believe the common sense
 theory that a hen that is bred from a line
 of producers is more likely to be a pro-
 ducer than if she were the offspring of a
 chance selection. That is the whole
 theory, and on that foundation it would
 seem that a good argument might be
 built.

Is there anywhere a horse breeder who
 would not expect the close relationship
 to Electioneer to influence the speed or
 road qualities of his stock?

Would the dairyman expect less from
 the offspring of Mary Ann of St. Lam-
 bert's or Merry Maiden than from the
 ordinary cow? There can be but one
 answer to these questions, and it certainly
 ought to be as easy to prove to the
 thinking man that egg production can be
 influenced by careful breeding of the
 hens as well as can milk production in
 the cow or speed in the horse.

For several years poultrymen have be-
 lieved in the theory to a certain extent,
 but instead of proving the work of the
 individual hen, have taken the average
 of the flock as a standard of measure-
 ment, or have selected their stock to
 conform to a supposed "egg type."
 These females were usually mated with a

male not related to them, but chosen be-
 cause of his score or prize qualities. The
 intention of the breeder was right, but it
 usually produced no better results, than
 what is often shown by the popular de-
 mand for stringent laws and a popular
 feeling against their enforcement.

The "egg type" selection of layers is
 probably somewhat more certain in re-
 sults than what would be gained from
 selecting males by the sound of their
 voices, but why should one resort to
 either of these practices when the real
 test of production can be accurately de-
 termined and from which the element of
 guess work and ungrounded theory is
 eliminated? Is the theory ungrounded?
 The last bulletin of the Maine Experi-
 ment Station says: *"It has been found in
 our practice with the trap nest, that with
 the most careful selection we could make
 when estimating the capacities for egg
 yielding, by the types and forms of birds,
 that we were still including in our breed-
 ing pens hens that were small workers."*
 As two of the hens in their pens all the
 year did not lay, and were well formed
 and in good thrift and health, it is evident
 that the selection by type is not an un-
 qualified success, and that the use of the
 trap nest is better than judging by ap-
 pearances in selecting layers.

Hundreds of breeders can testify to the
 improvement made in the laying qualities
 of their stock in the few years they have
 practiced the pedigree system and al-
 though there may be cases where some
 unprincipled breeder may make his re-
 cords to suit his own fancy, and from
 which to sell his stock, we have confi-
 dence enough in the human family and
 in the American hen, to believe that the
 majority of the individual records are
 honestly correct.

The same feeling of confidence is
 shared by other people, we are pleased
 to note, and many breeders are looking
 for stock that has been bred on these
 lines. We have recently received a
 number of inquiries for stock of certain
 varieties bred from known producers.
 Some of these inquiries we were able to
 place with our advertisers, while others
 we could not place, nor did we know of
 any breeders who could meet the want.
 One inquiry was for "a Houdan cockerel
 of good size, shape and color, whose
 dam had made a record of at least 180
 eggs in a year." Another was for "six
 Black Minorca pullets bred from a flock
 where the trap nest was used."

The number of similar inquiries that
 we have received indicates that breeders
 are aiming to secure the practical utility
 qualities in the nearest possible way.

It has been only five or six years that
 this plan of utility pedigree mating has
 been practiced, and it will be several
 years yet before the average farmer will
 be willing to practice it, but it is coming.
 It will take time to educate the masses,

but they will learn. One of our Tennes-
 see subscribers writes: "I am selling pedi-
 greed egg tested White Wyandottes in
 the South and find it hard work to im-
 press their merits on the buyers. Hard
 and constant knocks will educate them
 in time. I have pedigrees for five gener-
 ations, and manage to get them a little
 better each year. No. 7, a pullet, laid
 fifty-seven eggs in fifty-eight days in De-
 cember and January just passed." That
 is the kind of progress we want, and if
 "hard and constant knocks" will arouse
 more of the poultrymen to greater efforts
 in this line, we are ready to "knock"
 again.

The law of heredity, that "like will
 produce like," is at the foundation of the
 breeding of all animals and their traits
 and characteristics can be transmitted to
 progeny as well as can their form or
 color.

To Advertisers.

While we do not claim to have the
 largest circulation of any poultry paper
 in America, or that no one can keep
 poultry successfully without our paper,
 we do hold that our paper is a profitable
 medium for advertisers, and that its
 readers are pleased with its contents.
 We receive hundreds of letters speaking
 in highest praise of the paper from the
 reader's standpoint, and the advertisers
 who have given the paper a fair trial have
 been pleased with the results.

We have not the space to publish these
 letters, but just for a sample will present
 extracts from two of those recently
 received.

"I wish to say our ad in the EASTERN
 POULTRYMAN is bringing us good results,
 as we have made several important sales
 through your valuable paper, and we
 shall continue our ad.

"Very respectfully yours,
 "Old Homestead Brooder Co.
 "Middleboro, Mass.
 "L. Brown, Pres. and Treas."

"The EASTERN POULTRYMAN still con-
 tinues to maintain its standard of being
 one of the most practical poultry papers
 of the east, and is of especial interest to
 the beginner, of whom there are legions
 this year. I am having a great amount
 of correspondence regarding stock and
 eggs.

"Sincerely yours,
 "E. E. Peacock.
 "Kent's Hill, Maine."

We aim to have our paper practical
 and we know it is read each month by
 hundreds of practical breeders, and if we
 can continue to make it "of especial in-
 terest to the beginner, of whom there are
 legion," the success of the paper will be
 assured, for the beginner is the one who
 needs a poultry paper and will subscribe,
 and the beginner is the one who need to
 purchase stock, eggs, incubators, brood-
 ers, bone-cutters and appliances, and
 naturally will patronize those people
 whose advertisement is published in the

paper which he reads. That is one reason why our paper pays the advertiser.

While we endeavor to interest the beginner, each month's issue of the EASTERN POULTRYMAN will be found to contain something of interest to the most experienced breeder and fancier. No one knows it all. Even the high-priced contributors to poultry journals sometimes err. Some of the most practical common-sense ideas are often found in the articles sent in by the readers who discuss the articles written by others, and supplement the same with statements from their own experiences. The paper that is instructive as well as entertaining, will have a strong hold on its readers. The paper that does this will prove to be a profitable advertising medium.

The paper that brings the most business in proportion to the cost of advertising is the most profitable investment. The EASTERN POULTRYMAN is doing good work for advertisers and the space is sold at a low price. We submit these facts for the consideration of advertisers and will be pleased to take up the matter with any who are interested.

Poultry Breeding in Cuba.

To the Editor Eastern Poultryman:

I have received a letter from a customer in Cuba, Mrs. Carlos S. Fox of Santiago, that is very interesting and her account of the discouragements that a poultry raiser in Cuba who desires to get good stock or appliances from the States has to endure, may give some of us a lesson in patience and perseverance.

Mrs. Fox formerly lived in Portland, Maine, and your readers who reside in that city, or vicinity, will recognize her father's country place in "First House"; the home of Francis O. J. Smith just outside the city.

She writes as follows:

"Santiago de Cuba
Jan. 14, 1902.

"Dear Mr. Wellcome:

"Your very nice letter came more than a week before the attachments arrived.

"Here we have to wait and wait for everything so long one gets discouraged.

"I have waited to reply until I could tell you how I liked the nests. I have about fifty hens and pullets. We eat a good many chickens, so that keeps the young ones down. We have a place of eighty-five acres of land with about five hundred coconut trees and almost as many plantains and bananas. We don't raise anything but guinea grass for our horses and cows. Grain is very expensive here. Corn is the only grain raised in Cuba and costs from \$2.00 to \$4.50 a bag according to the season. We give our hens a good many dry coconuts, they are very fond of them and are healthy. We just split the nuts open and the hens do the rest.

I took a notion last spring that I would like to raise some chickens of my own. We had then about fifty Barred Plymouth Rocks and Cuban hens, but no house; only a yard and shelter of poles and coconut leaves. No one here builds houses for fowl. They roost in the trees and lay where they please.

"I sent to — for one hundred White Rock eggs. They cost me \$10.00. They came by way of Havana and were delayed. Express and duties were \$11.85.

Out of the one hundred, *one* egg hatched. The chick was a bright, pretty little thing, but died from an accident in a week.

"At the same time I sent for \$5.00 worth of Bronze turkey eggs. Express and freight \$4.95. *Not one hatched.* So I was thirty-one dollars and over out. I built a small house and yard and sent home for wire netting. Cost me \$50 all told. I sent for an incubator and brooder — was three months getting it; freight and duties \$12.85. At the same time (May) I sent for a tree pulling machine. It was delayed in the States until a month ago when it arrived. I would like an Humphrey bone-cutter, but fear life is too short to wait for it. This will give you some idea of the troubles and expenses one has to encounter out here. That is why Cuba is not progressive. People rather do without than spend so much time and money.

"I had one bit of good luck. November 22, I sent for four geese and a gander, a trio of Holland turkeys, two Pekin ducks and a trio of White Rocks. They arrived just after Christmas, in splendid condition after their sixteen days' journey and they are beauties. One goose died, it seemed to me from homesickness. She would not eat and seemed so sad and listless. Perhaps the gander said mean things to her, I do not know. I felt so sorry to lose her.

"There are no such fowls as mine in Santiago Province. I only paid \$12.00 express—fifteen cents more than I paid on the eggs. I think perhaps the ocean trip ruins eggs for hatching. Others seem to have had similar experiences. I know that poultry here would pay anyone who *really understood the business.*

"There are very few fowls here. Most of the eggs are imported from New York, and cost, three for ten cents or one for five cents. The Cuban hens are quite small, are always sold alive, and bring from 70 cents to \$1.00 each.

"I have a pair of pea fowl and five guinea fowl, about fifty pigeons, six turtle doves and three fancy Cuban pigeons. Now I want some pheasants and Belgian hares and then I shall feel satisfied. But I can't afford them yet until my hens pay back some of my outlay.

"I believe that I haven't told you that the traps are *fine*. I am much pleased with them. Your records are very scientific. I shall run my place by your system as soon as I can do so, little by little, 'poco a poco,' as the Cubans say."

The above experience of Mrs. Fox seems to indicate that there is a need for some change in the transportation facilities between the States and Cuba. This letter was only ten days in coming to Maine, while the eggs that she purchased were evidently so old by the time that she got them as to be worthless.

The trap nest outfit that I sent her by mail was more than a week longer on the way than a letter sent at the same time.

It also seems rather hard that people living in Cuba should have to pay so much duty on stock, eggs and implements that are not as yet produced on the island. A protective tariff on such things as she is able to produce would be all right, but the above letter shows that they must go to great expense and wait a long time for things that they actually need or else go without.

F. O. WELLCOME.

Yarmouth, Maine.

It is a wild claim for any breed that they lay the largest, richest, best and most eggs.

NO TROUBLE IN GETTING EGGS.

Selection of the Flock and Suitable Care and Feed Will Bring A Sure Profit.

In taking up the subject of feeding for eggs, I think it best to say that, while feed is undoubtedly important, there are many other things necessary in order to make hens lay.

While some breeds seem to be better layers than others, I find in my experience that it is not certain breeds which are the best, but certain strains of the different breeds. I believe a flock, no matter of what breed, can be brought to an egg producing strain by a few years of careful selection. You must set eggs from hens that lay if you wish to get pullets that will lay. Therefore, careful breeding is necessary. Use only breeders from egg producing pullets. A trap nest will help wonderfully along this line.

Another thing to be considered in regard to making hens lay is the house. They should be kept very warm, not be allowed to go out of doors in winter, nor, in fact, get any cold air. In order to do this successfully it is well to use artificial heat of some kind. I am speaking now of making an egg machine of the hen for the winter months, and not of getting fertile eggs. Now, as to the food: In order to make then he turn out the eggs rapidly, we must grind part of her food for her, and not make her do all the work. We should feed soft food at least once a day. There has long been a discussion as to which is the best time to feed this soft food—morning, noon or night. I think noon, as it is most convenient for most people, and it is good for the hen, too. Now, if you wish to lie abed in the morning, you might throw the hen's breakfast to her the night before, so when she gets off the roost in the morning she can begin to scratch for it. It is much better, however, to feed in the morning, and then you can tell whether you want to feed much or little. If the hens act hungry, feed a lot, but if they stand around and do not seem to care, go away without feeding, and when they get hungry they will get to scratching.

For the morning feed there are several grains which can be fed—corn, wheat, oats, buckwheat and barley. These can be fed alternate days or be mixed, but we find it far better to mix them. Wheat is undoubtedly the best food for the hen, and wheat and corn make up her principal diet on almost every farm. They are both good foods in most cases, but this year both are uncommonly high. At noon the best food is the mash, and at this meal see that the hens have all they can eat. A good mash can be made of equal parts cornmeal, wheat bran or middlings, ground oats and meat scrap. Among the vegetables which you can cook for this mash are turnips and potatoes. These should be thoroughly cooked and then poured upon the mixed foods, and all mixed together until the whole is crumbly. It is a splendid idea to mix with this mash some cut clover, as this is one of the most appetizing foods that can be fed to a hen, and is a preventative of many ills. It is also a good egg producing food. Cabbage and beets are excellent green foods for hens, but should be fed without cooking, as the hens are very fond of them.

Another thing that helps to make eggs is green cut bone. While not so rich in egg producing qualities as meat scraps, it is more palatable and the hens will

how much abuse Barred Rocks will stand, for that is not the way to keep poultry. The show room is a great educator and so also are our breeding pens if we will study our birds. If you have given the Barred Rocks a trial and found them wanting remember the fault is with you or the conditions, for they are all right, both in the show room and breeding pens.—*A. P. Winslow in Poultry Keeper.*

Treating the Laying Hen As an Individual.

Everyone knows what a flock of hens is. Everyone remembers some particular flock of hens that used to "lay like layers" according to the report of the grocery store wag. It may have been on the old home farm, or it may have been the flock of a neighbor; but the flock was noted in the neighborhood as "great layers," and their owner was said to clear a dollar per year on his hens.

Now-a-days we hear of the individual hen that is a great layer.

The "200 eggger" has appeared and has set the pace. When Dexter trotted a mile in 2.40, no one would believe it. When the claim was first made that a hen had laid 200 eggs in one year, no one believed it. First, she couldn't do it anyway; and second, even if she did, there was no way to prove it.

Now no one doubts a 2.40 record for a horse or a 200 egg record for an occasional hen.

Poultry raisers have begun to treat the hen as an individual in regard to her producing capacity as well as her ornamental exterior embellishments.

True we still boast of our flocks that average so many eggs apiece, but it is the individual hen that is beginning to be recognized as an individual, and she is demanding recognition as a matter of simple justice.

What is a flock of hens but a number of individuals? The quality of the flock is determined by the quality of the majority of the individual birds that go to make it up.

We say that a flock of 50 hens laid 25 eggs yesterday, but do we stop to think that it was really 25 hens that laid the 25 eggs, and that there may be but 35 hens in the flock that are laying hens?

Is it just to the workers to include the 15 non-layers in reckoning an average?

But, you say, we can distinguish those non-layers by their appearance. They are not bright and active and their combs are not scarlet like the others. This may or may not be so. Many a healthy, red-combed hen or pullet does not lay enough to pay for her feed, and sometimes not at all.

We may say of such a bird that she ought to be laying, but she pays us with the eggs that she does lay and not with those that she ought to lay. Then again the best layers do not always have the scarlet comb. Constant laying is claimed to bleach out the comb to a certain extent. Be that as it may, it is sure that the comb is not a safe guide for determining the laying qualities of hens.

The comb shows that a bird is approaching or has attained a condition where she is ready to mate with a view to reproduction; but it does not determine the extent of her ability to lay a large number of eggs, or even any at all.

The trap nest has proven this to be so without a doubt, although it was not unknown before we had trap nests.

We house, yard and mate our hens in flocks, not because they will do better in flocks; not because we can breed better birds by mating in flocks; but because it is cheaper and more convenient to do so.

If we kept each bird in a separate pen and provided each breeder with a separate male in the breeding season, we could, by careful selection, get wonderful results in egg production and improvements in breeds, but it would cost too much. Except in special cases with valuable fancy stock such a course will not bring a sufficient return to warrant it.

With cattle, horses and hogs the case is different. They can be treated as individuals or collectively in herds or droves as desired, but with hens we have always considered them by flocks with the exception of the fancier's birds for the show room.

We say of a trotting horse that he trotted in 2.10; we don't say that a drove of horses averaged a 2.10 gait. If we wish to know what a cow is worth as a milk or butter producer, we measure the product of that one cow; we don't judge her by the average of the herd.

The trap nest idea was evolved from the desire of some one, years ago, to treat the laying hen as an individual. To find out for sure just what kind of an egg each hen laid, how many she laid and when she laid them.

You may say that some folks can do that anyway without any patent nests; but the trap nest itself has shown to many people that the methods by which they tried to get at these things are not reliable.

Of course we knew Old Sport's egg, because it had little brown spots all over it; we knew Blackie's egg, because it was long and pointed, and we knew Brownie's egg, because it was a darker shade of brown on one end than it was on the other. We hung around the hen house for hours at a time and caught them in the very act and then noted the appearance of the egg, and of course every one knows no two eggs are alike.

We couldn't keep track of these things with a large flock, but with a small flock the attendant who was with his hens all of the time could tell pretty well what his birds were doing.

Unfortunately for this system of keeping tabs (which, by the way, takes more time than any system ever devised) it was learned by some observing poultry keepers—before the trap nest came—that Spottie's egg was not like the leopard, for it could change its spots; and Blackie got so after awhile that her egg was not so long and pointed as it once was; and Brownie finally decided to make her egg an even shade of brown all over.

What with the changes that would sometimes take place in the shape, size and color of the same hen's egg during the year and the fact that many other eggs were so similar in appearance that they could not be accurately distinguished, it became evident to practical poultry keepers that there was no sure way of keeping track of the layers in a flock of any size.

Many people to-day are watching their hens day after day, catching this one on the nest and that one just leaving it; this one cackling and that one neglecting to cackle (sometimes they forget it you know) and by this time-consuming, laborious method they are able to tell to a limited extent what their individual birds are now (if the flock is very small) but they cannot tell what they have done or what they are likely to do except in a few special and easily identified cases.

Thus we find that the nest arranged to entrap the hen that entered it, or at least prevent her from getting out the way she went in, was the outcome of a wish to learn for a sure thing which hen laid the egg.

The designer did not understand then and poultrymen now, with comparatively rare exception, do not understand certain peculiar traits of hens, and especially laying hens.

The proof of this is to be found in the proven fact that if we show a nest that is just what the laying hen wants, that even pullets will lay their first eggs in, that will be accepted by him that will avoid the common nests; if we show such a nest to poultry men the great majority of them are almost willing to wager their last dollar that a hen won't go into it. The longer they have "kept hens" the more sure they are of this.

Those various hen traps, designed after man's notions rather than the hen's, did detect some of the layers; in small flocks with a tireless attendant they would sometimes detect all of them; but they caught many a non-layer, or allowed her to go into the "detention pen" intended only for those that had paid their entrance fee with an egg.

Not until '97 did a trap appear that was in harmony with the instinct of laying hens. It was a great advance and some grand work was done with it, but except in the hands of thoroughly expert poultry men it was not accurate. That is, it would be occupied by more than one hen at a time and it required considerable skill to identify the egg in every case.

Sometimes a semi-broody hen would fool the attendant, unless he was very sharp, by stealing eggs from her mates, thus getting credit that belonged to another—a very human trait.

Not until M. K. Boyer of Hammon, N. J., got interested in the trap nest idea and inaugurated a trap nest "contest" that was reported in his paper, "A Few Hens," did people begin to realize that there was really something in it.

The result of that "contest" directly and indirectly, has brought to public notice several excellent traps.

By means of a set of proper designed traps we are able to handle our laying hens individually in any flock. If so situated that a continuous use of them is not practicable the poultry keeper can use them as open nests until such times as it may be convenient to use them as traps.

By their use we learn which hens are laying, how often they lay, how many eggs they lay, what kind of an egg they lay.

When advisable, continuous records can be kept and we learn how many eggs each of our good layers lay in a year and at what time she lays them.

Birds using traps become very gentle and tame, which means better laying.

The trap nest enables us to treat our hens as individuals, while housing and feeding them as flocks. We are able to breed from special individuals without penning them separately, a great saving in time and money in many cases. Some of these nests will prevent the forming of the egg-eating habit and will correct it if already formed. The writer has never yet killed or disposed of an egg eating hen.

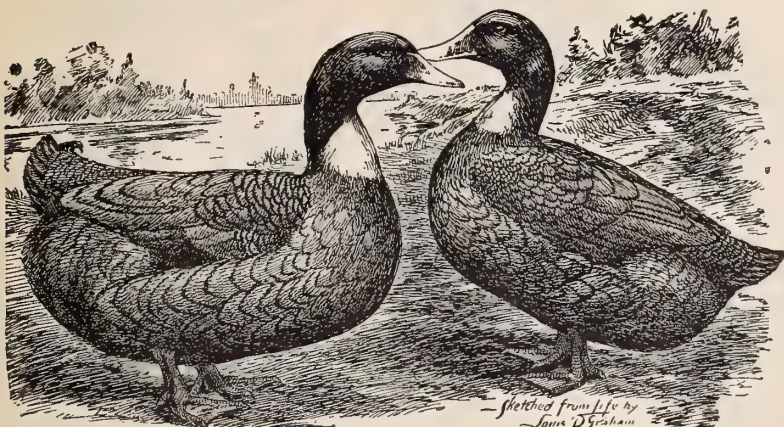
In the words of M. K. Boyer, "The advent of trap nests has been the means of more good in poultry culture than any other inventions of recent years."—*Poultry Herald.*

Blue Swedish Ducks.

Our cut represents the Blue Swedish ducks as bred by Maplewood Poultry Yards, R. Woodman, Proprietor, Malden, Mass. This variety of ducks were bred in Sweden as early as 1835. They were introduced to American breeders a few years ago and are making for themselves a good record from the utility standpoint as well as that of beauty. They weigh at maturity from seven to ten pounds each, and have an egg record

of 167 eggs per year. Mr. Woodman has made several importations of these ducks and has a fine stock from which to furnish eggs for hatching.

For any information regarding these or other varieties of ducks, Mr. Woodman is the man to consult. His catalogue "A" is sent to anyone who encloses stamp for postage. He breeds many varieties of both land and water fowls, and has a large circle of customers in all parts of the world.

**Scaly Legs on Fowls.**

When a fowl's legs become rough and unsightly it is time to attend to them. The trouble is caused by a parasite which lodges under the scales. Melt one pint of lard, stir in a tablespoonful of kerosene and add a teaspoonful of carbolic acid. Wash the fowl's legs with soap and water, removing as much of the rough excrescence as possible, and then apply daily for a week or ten days the above ointment. This will kill the parasites, and the legs will gradually assume their natural appearance.

A duck which faithfully stuck to business during the summer and laid several dozens of large fawn colored eggs, complained that she wasn't appreciated. "See that hen over there," said the duck, "she hasn't laid as many eggs as I have, nor as large, but she has a book written about her and verses composed in her honor, while nobody is saying a word about me." "The trouble with you is," said a wise rooster that was standing near, "that you don't tell the public what you have done. You lay an egg and waddle off without saying a word, but that sister of mine never lays an egg without letting everybody know it. If you want to cut any ice in this community you must learn to advertise."

Eggs for Hatching.

Instead of attempting to hatch chicks from eggs laid by all the hens of the flock, the better plan is to select ten or fifteen of the best hens and mate them with one or two good males. Ten hens with one male is a fair proportion. It will be necessary to have some place where the selected hens can be separated from the other members of the flock, but this expense will be balanced by the reduced number of males. It is entirely unnecessary to keep and maintain males that are of no use, for the hens will lay just as many eggs without their presence as when the males are with them.

The large majority of those who raise chicks by hatching from eggs taken from

the general basket (in which all the eggs are placed when collected) cannot possibly improve their flocks, as they do not know which hens laid the eggs used for hatching. When a few hens are selected for the purpose of providing the pullets of next year, something will be known of the stock and what to expect of it, but when pullets are raised by using eggs from all manner of hens, much labor will be lost, owing to the large proportion of culls that will be among the whole number hatched.—*Ex.*

Poultry and Printer's Ink.

The pioneer in pure bred stock, be it poultry, pigs or cattle, must expect to meet with more or less resistance in various directions, not least of which is the want of sympathy among his neighbors. This may not arise from any personal ill-will; neither from anything savoring of envy; unfamiliarity with the subject is in some instances totally responsible. But whatever the cause, the man who goes into high priced individuals expecting to sell to those around him and get his money back may be for a time disappointed. He should bear in mind that there are always purchasers of first-class stock at first-class prices. To find them, his quickest, cheapest, and surest way is to advertise.

An instance comes to mind in which an enthusiast went to considerable expense constructing houses and parks, invested in incubators and pure bred chickens, and there was every evidence of a young poultry plant that would grow; no, one thing was lacking. Time passed. Neighbors noted his improvements, viewed with astonishment his chicks as they emerged from the incubator, and exchanged jokes at the expense of his \$20 rooster. The price was seemingly exorbitant, and it is just possible they doubted the authenticity of the figures claimed. Time passed. No sales. If people wanted to improve their stock they exchanged eggs with some one who had a nice looking flock of so-called Ply-

mouth Rocks or Leghorns that were warranted to lay all winter; and the new chicks, usually a mixture of several varieties, pleased the owner quite as well as those for which fancy prices were charged. The owner of the poultry plant discouraged by the lack of demand for an improved strain, sold his birds for what they would bring in the market and let his houses go down.

Had he invested but a small percentage of the original outlay in judicious advertising, how different might have been the result. There were plenty of people wanting just what he found a drug on his hands; willing to pay good prices, too; the only difficulty was in bringing the two parties into communication. An ad. in a prominent farm or poultry paper would have solved the difficulty.

Aside from the lack of popular appreciation of blooded stock, there may be a feeling that home grown products are less valuable than those from a distance. Too often we find the prospective purchaser inclined to patronize a stranger, even though his goods are no better. While this may or may not savor of the spirit of rivalry, we must take it as it comes. And in such cases the patronage denied by the local buyer is counterbalanced by the use of printers' ink.

Even after a community has been converted to the superiority of pure bred over scrub, the difference in prices may prove an obstacle not easily overcome. We have heard of the plan of concerted action in "freezing out" anyone so progressive as to demand fancy prices. But let the pioneer in the trade simply stick to his business, perhaps incidentally mentioning the fact that he is going to advertise his poultry; and if this does not suffice, let him keep his word. If his birds and prices are in accordance with the standard of poultrymen, his birds will not go begging for a buyer. Advertising has grown into a legitimate part of farming in its various departments, and through this avenue may its patron look for even more beneficial results in the future.—*Poultry Star.*

The best time to set eggs is the very day they are laid.

If your neighbor wants to trade the eggs from his mongrels for eggs from your full-blooded hens, tell him frankly that you do not do that kind of business. It would be just as reasonable to trade a thorough-bred cow for one of his scrub stock.

Now is the time to get customers for eggs. If you have eggs that are fresh, you can get a higher price by selling direct to the consumer. Sell nothing but positively fresh eggs and you will soon be able to establish a trade that will continue the year round.



Great Gift.

That's what we consider our ability to make such a machine as the

Prairie State Incubator.

The people who have used it think the same. The U. S. Department of Agriculture thinks the same. The Judges at 342 shows have thought the same. Everybody thinks so. Our new catalogue No. 66, with fifty tinted plates, four original paintings and 700 half tone illustrations, sent absolutely free. Write before they are all gone.

Prairie State Incb. Co., Homer City, Pa.
Largest Incubator and Brooder Factory in the World.

SALZER'S Superior FODDER PLANTS

VICTORIA RAPE

About 10 miles ahead of Dwarf Essex Rape in bushiness, in vigor and nourishing quality. It makes it possible to grow swine and sheep and cattle all over America at 1c. a lb. It is marvelously prolific. Salzer's catalog tells.

Giant Incarnate Clover

Produces a luxuriant crop three feet tall within six weeks after seeding and lots and lots of pasturage all summer long besides. Will do well anywhere. Price dirt cheap.

Grass, Clovers and Fodder Plants

Our catalogue is brimful of thoroughly tested farm seeds such as Thousand Headed Kale; Teosinte, producing 50 tons of green fodder per acre; Pea Oat; Speltz, with its 80 bushels of grain and 4 tons of hay per acre, Billion Dollar Grass, etc., etc.

Salzer's Grass Mixtures

Yielding 6 tons of magnificent hay and an endless amount of pasturage on any farm in America.

Bromus Inermis—6 tons of Hay per Acre

The great grass of the century, growing wherever soil is found. Our great catalogue, worth \$100 to any wide awake American gardener or farmer, is mailed to you with many farm seed samples, upon receipt of but 10 cents postage. Catalog alone 5 cents for postage.

Salzer's Magic Crushed Shells. Best on earth.

Sell at \$1.35 for 200 lb bag; \$1.75 for 500 lbs.; \$5.50 for 1,000 lbs.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED COMPANY, La Crosse, Wis.

Prize Buff Plymouth Rocks.

Would you win prizes? Then purchase eggs from the winners. My stock has won **20 premiums** at three exhibitions this year, including **seven first prizes**. At the last show, Manchester, N. H., I won 1st pen, 1st and 2nd pullet, 1st and 2nd cockerel. These are the kind of birds I breed and they are ready to furnish some eggs for you to raise winners. I can spare a limited number of settings for \$1.50 per 13 eggs. Customers will get eggs from the best birds I own. All served alike.

J. E. HASELTINE,

Reed's Ferry, N. H.

TO ADVERTISERS

If you have not given our columns a trial, you have missed a good thing. **THE EASTERN POULTRYMAN** is paying those who patronize it in its infancy, and they are staying with us with new and larger contracts. We are ready to serve you as well. Send us your order early and secure a good position.

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EGGS FOR HATCHING.

Rose and Single Comb
RHODE ISLAND REDS,
BUFF, WHITE, and PATRIDGE
WYANDOTTES,
WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS,

\$1.00 PER 13.

Incubator eggs from utility White Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, \$3.50 per 100.

FRED G. BISHOP,

R. F. D. No. 3, BANGOR, ME.

PATRIDGE OR GOLDEN PENCEILED WYANDOTTES.

Six first prizes, three specials and 23 other prizes, New York, Boston and Pan American, 1901-1902. Stock carefully line-bred from valuable prize winners, Cornell Brackenbury strain. A few very fine specimens for sale. Eggs from pens headed by best prize birds. Book orders early.

**L. B. HODGES, Paddock Farm,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.**

Eggs for Hatching

from BARRED, BUFF and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS, White, Buff and Golden Wyandottes, RHODE ISLAND REDS. A few cockerels for sale.

L. G. ROBBINS,

167 Holland St., LEWISTON, ME.

HURRICANE POULTRY YARDS, HICK'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Farm raised, healthy and vigorous. Won first prize on brown eggs at Lewiston, Dec., 1901. Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per 15, \$2.50 per 50, \$4.00 per hundred from best pens. Large lots at short notice.

**HOWARD HICKS, W. Falmouth, Me.
P. O. Address, Woodfords, Me., R. F. D.**

BARRED and WHITE PLY. ROCKS, WHITE WYANDOTTES and R. I. REDS.

Prolific layers of dark brown eggs, 75 cts. and \$1.00 per setting. Poultry supplies a specialty. Circulars free.

**SUMNER JOHNSON,
WOODFORDS, MAINE.**

JANVRIN'S

Barred Plymouth Rocks

are bred for layers and meat. If you want hens that will lay in winter I can please you. Eggs, 75 cents per 13, \$4.00 per 100. I guarantee a good hatch.

**W. A. JANVRIN,
Hampton Falls, N. H.**

PEEP-O'-DAY is the most successful Brooder in America. Our \$5.00 Brooder is the best one made. Portable Poultry and Brooder Houses, etc. We sell the metallic parts and plans to make our brooders so that you can save on freight charges. Catalogue free. **E. F. HODGSON, Box 18, Dover, Mass.**



CUSHMAN & COMPANY'S

Rhode Island Reds

are not the brown backed sort with straw colored necks that some judges have given the ribbons to this season. Our best males are flame red, and there is little or no contrast between the color of their neck, back and saddle. They also have salmon or reddish buff under color that is free of any slate or smut. Our best females have the bright, lively colors natural to the breed. We haven't bred just for color alone; our birds have the desired shape; have long, wide and deep bodies, and short neck and legs.

We are not obliged to raise our best males and females from separate pens. We do not have to keep two breeds or distinct strains, one to produce exhibition pullets and another to produce exhibition males. We can raise both from one blood, one mating or one pen, there are generations of good blood back of them. Try ours and see if they don't breed better color and more true to comb than what you have.

Circular illustrated with eight half tones of farm and stock, an Ideal Standard that we are aiming at, and article "Danger to Rhode Island Reds," sent free to all who apply.

Samuel Cushman & Company,

deWOLF FARM, PAPPOOSESQUAW,

BRISTOL, R. I.

PRESENT SALES, TWO MILLION A WEEK.

RIPANS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fullness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Constiveness, Blisters on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all nervous and Trembling Sensations. **THE FIRST ONE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES.** Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE

They promptly cure Sick Headache

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver in Men, Women or Children Ripans Tablets are without a rival and they now have the largest sale of any patent medicine in the world.

WANTED

A case of bad health that R-I-P-A-N'S will not benefit. R-I-P-A-N'S, 10 for 5 cents. may be had of all druggists who are willing to sell a low priced medicine at a moderate profit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Accept no substitute. Note the word R-I-P-A-N'S on the packet. Send 5 cents to Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York, for 10 samples and 1,000 testimonials.

THEY WIN IN 1901-2. FISHERS ISLAND FARM BREEDING

Wins the highest honors in the largest shows, fully sustaining the reputation they have won during the past five years in the best competition all over the country.

BARRED ROCKS that are equal to the finest, and winners everywhere. **WHITE ROCKS** that won twice as many first prizes as any others at Boston, 1900, and three times as many at New York the same season with different birds. **CORNISH INDIAN GAMES** that have won for five years against the best to be obtained. **BRONZE TURKEYS** that won every first prize at New York for two years in succession and are exceptionally hardy. **PEKIN AND HALLARD DUCKS** that are in every point desirable. We have **hundreds of breeders** of rare merit at fair prices.

EGG THAT WILL HATCH from our best prize matings, \$3 per 15; \$5 per 30 for Rocks and Games; \$2 per 11 for Ducks; and \$5 per 10 for Turkeys. Don't fail to send for free catalogue.

Mention Eastern Poultryman.

FISHERS ISLAND FARM, Box M, Fishers Island, N. Y.

AMERICA'S BEST BUFF LEGHORNS.

My stock won more prizes at BOSTON, 1901, NEW YORK, 1902, than any other competitor in either show.

Eggs and Stock for sale and satisfaction guaranteed. *Circular Free.*

EDWARD M. DEERING, Biddeford, Maine.

Crystal Spring Stock Farm BURLINGTON, MASS.

R. I. REDS.

Owing to our removal so as to increase our capacity (as noted in these columns), we were unable to exhibit any of our **R. I. REDS** this year, but we have that **Bright, Cherry Red** kind so much desired, which a trial will prove.

We also have some nice **White Wyandottes**. Our prices for eggs are **\$1 per 15** for the general run of birds. Special matings, **\$1.50 per 15**.

WE ALSO HAVE PEDIGREED YORKSHIRE PIGS.

E. M. COLLINS, MANAGER.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE COMB.

Winners at Malden, 1st on Double and 2nd on Single. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting. A few nice pullets and cockerels for sale, reasonable. Two cent stamp for cat. A of 15 other varieties of land and water fowl.

**MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.**

BLUE SWEDISH and INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS.

First prize winner at Boston, Manchester, Lewiston, Malden and Lynn. Eggs for hatching from this high grade stock, \$3.00 per setting. Two cent stamp for cat. A.

**MAPLEWOOD POULTRY YARDS,
MALDEN, MASS.**

DAVIS' Blue Barred Plymouth Rocks —AT— BOSTON, 1902.

In the largest and best show ever held in the world my Rocks won the most coveted prize, **First and Third Pens** (14 pens competing). I showed 6 cockerels in the open class, winning five prizes in the largest and best class of cockerels ever shown at Boston—(30 cockerels being unplaced).

At Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 10-13, 1901, Hawkins, judge, I won 1st (92 1-2) and 2d cock; 1st (94) and 2d hen; 1st (94), 2d and 4th pullet; 1st (93) 2d, 3d and 4th cockerels. First Pen, Silver Cup for best display and many specials.

At So. Framingham, Mass., I won 1st Cock, 1st Cockerel, 1st Pullet, 1st Pen. Silver Cup for best two males and five females. Silver Cup for best display in the whole American class. Some choice breeding cks. and pullets for sale.

EGGS from 10 grand pens. 5 pens mated to produce exhibition females and 1 to produce exhibition males. \$3 per 13; \$5 per 26; \$7 per 40; \$10 per 65; \$15 per 100. I guarantee safe arrival of Eggs and a good hatch.

Write for folder giving a description of my matings for 1902.

**W. B. DAVIS, Haverhill, Mass.
Care Merrimack Nat'l Bank.**

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

My circular tells all about them. The cash prizes I offer at next December show. Good laying hens, of nice, brown eggs. Prices of eggs for hatching and all the rest. Send for it and be a winner.

**T. M. LOMBARD,
251 Minot Avenue, AUBURN, MAINE.**

USE GOLDTHWAITE'S Continental Poultry Food.

THE BEST MASH MADE.

This food is a **BALANCED RATION** composed of six kinds of grain, meat and fish meal.

Price, **\$1.80 per 100 lbs.**

GREEN CUT BONE, from fresh market beef bone.
Price, **\$2.50 per 100 lbs.**

CUT CLOVER. New crop cut clover just received.
Put up in 50 lb. bags. Price, **\$1.00 per bag.**
Samples sent by mail on receipt of a 2c. stamp.

E. H. DOBLE & CO.,

General Merchants and
Poultry Supply Dealers

119 Copeland St., W. Quincy, Mass.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

My birds made a clean sweep at Lewiston, December, 1901, with plenty of competition. Scores by Judge Atherton. Hen, 92; cockerel, 92; pullet, 93 3-4. These and others of equal merit are in my breeding pens.

Prolific layers, healthy and vigorous. Fertile Eggs, \$2 per 13 this season. Also eggs from a choice pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks, \$1.50 per 13. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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THE BIG FOUR.

"Bates' Excelsior Strain," White and Buff P. Rocks, White and Buff Wyandottes. As prize winners and bread winners they are unexcelled. My White Rocks were winners at the great BOSTON SHOW, 1901, in strongest competition. If you are looking for prize winners for Fall shows, order eggs now and hatch chicks early. Eggs from selected matings, \$2 per 13. Incubator eggs \$5 per 100. Stock for sale at all times.

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White and Buff Wyandottes again prove their superiority by winning seven first prizes out of a possible eight, at the Maine State Poultry Show, at Lewiston, December, 1901.

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We were way down in front at the Pan. Am. and our cards were up. 2d on Hen; 5th on Ck. **Special** for the best shaped female, also at Rochester, N. Y., we get **Special** for largest and best collection White Wyandottes and four other regular prizes.

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PLYMOUTH ROCKS. A Good Hen lays good eggs and lots of them. My Barred Rocks are good hens. Eggs from layers selected by the Ideal trap-nest system \$1.00 per 13. F. O. WELLCOME, Box D, Yarmouth, Maine.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Won first Cockerel Boston, 1902; 1st, 2nd, 3d Cockerel, 1st hen, and pullet North Abington, 1902. Eggs for sale \$2.50 per 15 from pens headed by First and Second Cockerels. F. M. LAMB, Stoughton, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Winners for three years at Boston; also silver cup at South Framingham, Mass., Dec. 1, 1901. Eggs \$2.00 per 13. \$5.00 per 40. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS. Thoroughbred Buff Plymouth Rocks bred to the highest standard of excellence. Eggs for hatching \$1.00. White Fantail Pigeons \$2.00 a pair. FRANK GANNON, Union St., West Haven, Conn.

EUGENE K. GERRY, Sanford, Maine. Breeder of Single Comb Brown Leghorns and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Won 1st and 2nd prizes at Rochester, N. H., and 1st and two specials at Amesbury, Mass. Eggs, 15 for \$2.00.

BUFF, Barred, White Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas. Cockerels \$2 to \$5; hens and pullets, Hens and Pullets \$1.50 to \$3. Farm raised. Write wants. Eggs in season, \$1 and \$2 per 15. Incubator Eggs, \$5 per 100. MILTON BROWN, Box 94, Middleboro, Mass.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few choice cockerels, bred from winter laying hens. First prize breeding pen at Lewiston. MISS ELLA M. ROBINSON, Orchard Range Poultry Farm, Webster Road, Lewiston, Maine.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS, (foundation blood Latham strain.) Pens are mated for good results of both sexes; good size, shape, head-points and legs, wing and tail barring, with egg production. Eggs, \$1.00 for 13; \$2.50 for 40. Write L. W. CURTIS, Box 99, Brewer, Me.

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DORKINGS. Silver Gray exclusively highest honors Boston, New York and Pan American, 4 firsts, 4 seconds and lesser prizes. Boston, 1902, 3 firsts, 3 seconds, 6 specials, including 1st Pen, Collection and \$100.00 Challenge Cup. Stock for sale. Eggs \$2.50 per 13. \$4.00 per 26. WATSON WESTFALL, Box 9, Sayre, Pa.

LEGHORNS.

LEGHORNS. S. C. Buff Leghorns, large extra heavy layers. Won 1st Pen at Kennebunkport, Me., Farmers' Club Fair, 1901. Bred for egg production. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Write. Address JUNIOR SMITH BROS., Kennebunkport, Me.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS. Large extra layers Won first cock, first and second pullets, Lynn, Mass. 1900; also first for best large white eggs. Choice S. C. Rhode Island Reds also. Eggs 15, \$1.00. Write HARRY NUNAN, Cape Porpoise, Maine.

BUFF LEGHORNS. (Arnold and Cornell) Buff Plymouth Rocks (Hawkins). Won first and second on cockerels at Barre, Dec., 1900; score 92. First and second pullets; score 91 1-2. Rocks equally as good. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. \$5.00 per 45. F. H. TOWNE, Montpelier, Vermont.

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S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS. Won Lynn, 1902, 2nd cockerel, 1st, 2nd pullet; 1st, 2nd hen. Best display on 8 entries, class of 39. Eggs from 3 best pens, \$1.50 per 13; other pens, \$1.00 per 13, \$5.00 per 100. J. A. RADDIN, Essex St., Cliftondale, Mass.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS. We won more first prizes this season in stonck competition than any other exhibitor; also the challenge cup at Boston for best Rhode Island Red male. Send for circular giving list of winnings. STAFFORD BROS., Fall River, Mass.

RHODE ISLAND RED Rose Comb Cockerels that are red to skin. Buff Plymouth Rock Cockerels that are buff to skin, and Buff Cochins Bantam Cockerels. Stock and Eggs in Season. F. H. CLARK, 66 Nashua Street, Manchester, N. H.

RHODE ISLAND REDS. Prize winning stock bred for utility and quality. We have sold all surplus stock this year. Notice is given to old and new customers that eggs from January 1st, will be at \$1.00 per setting of 15. Incubator eggs \$5.00 per hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY YARDS, Stanton St., Malden, Mass.

SAMUEL S. SYMMES, Winchester, Mass., breeder of Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Barred P. Rocks. 1st prize White Wyandotte pullet 2nd R. C. R. I. Red Pullet at Malden, Mass., Dec. 3d to 6th, 1901.

GEORGES VALLEY POULTRY YARDS. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Prolific layers of large brown eggs. Eggs for hatching 75c per 13, 4 settings \$2.50, from my best pens. Stock always for sale. E. N. PENNEY, Warren, Maine.

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SINGLE COMB R. I. Reds of excellent stock and very heavy laying strain. Barred Plymouth Rocks, bred for utility, laying eggs all the time. Great care used to have strong fertile eggs. \$1.00 per 13. C. B. CLEAVES, Campello, Mass.

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TOMPKIN'S Rhode Island Reds won second, fourth and special at Boston, 1902, five birds entered. Won three prizes on four entries in Light Brahma, Novice Class, same show. Eggs and Breeding Stock for sale. LESTER TOMPKINS, Concord, Mass.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS and Pullets \$2. Large, white, free range, well fed, early beauties, from prolific layers of very dark eggs. Breeders above standard weight. No cheap stuff. Try us. HOMESTEAD POULTRY FARM, Hopkinton, Mass.

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WYANDOTTES, Saints' Rest Cockerels, White Wyandottes, built up from Duston-Hunter-Prue; Buff Rocks from "Nugget"-Wilson. Unmixed blood, fine stock, large brown eggs, entire satisfaction. Two and three dollars; larger orders priced by letter. O. R. HALL, M. D., Saints' Rest Poultry Farm, Buckfield, Maine.

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WYANDOTTES. Money makers are the four new varieties of Wyandottes—Partridge Wyandottes, brilliant plumage; Dark Brahma Wyandottes, beautiful soft gray; Violet Wyandottes (bunch of violets); Sicilian Wyandottes, lay at four months. Largest World Show, Boston, 1902; eight first prizes. C. C. LORING, Dedham, Mass.

MY PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES won at Boston 1st, and 6th cockerels, 2nd and 4th hens, 2nd and 6th pullets; and 4 specials; Philadelphia, and Cockerel, 3rd cocks; Brockton, 1st hen; Malden, 3 firsts. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 and \$5.00 per 15. H. J. MANLEY, Maplewood, Mass.

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WHITE WYANDOTTES. A Prize Winner heading each pen. Females 90 to 94 1-2 Points. Grand Breeding Cockerels and Pullets from \$3.00 to \$10.00 each. Eggs \$2.00 for 15, \$7.00 per 100. Send for Circular. HORACE W. HOLTON, 54 Waite St., Maplewood, Mass.

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SUMNER JOHNSON, Woodfords, Maine, has a few very fine Black Langshans at a low price. Cockerels of other breeds also. 100 lbs. fine cut clover \$1.65, 100 lbs. oyster shells 45 cents, 50 lbs. ground bone \$1.00. Special price in quantity. Circular free.

BLACK AND WHITE LANGSHANS. Winners at America's leading shows, Boston, New York, Chicago, have been produced from eggs that I sold at \$3.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 30. I can also offer some special bargains in stock of both varieties. A trio of either variety at \$5.00. Better trios, \$10.00. GEO. P. COFFIN, Freeport, Maine.

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BUFF COCHINS. Spangler Bros. will sell eggs from their New York, Philadelphia, Hagerstown, Washington, etc., winners, at \$3.00 per 13. Winning at Hagerstown, 1st cock, 1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullets, 2nd hen. Stock for sale. SPY POULTRY YARDS, Hanover, Pa.

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BLACK JAVAS. Stock bred from the best strains in the country. Good size, shape and color and extra layers. Eggs, \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30. REUEL HANSCOME, Freeport, Maine.

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MY MAMMOTH Pekin Ducks were never beaten in the showroom. I won all first prizes at nine large shows, including first on pen at great Boston, 1901. Eggs, \$2.00 per setting. Circular free. C. B. FROST, Salisbury, Mass.

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WANTED. One or two more large poultry farms to manage or supervise. Would like to hear from owners of extensive and well equipped plants who find their an elephant on their hands; whether from lack of right help or insufficient working capital. Also from those who have no farm or poultry plant but think of investing \$10 or more in one. I believe I can save money for either class. Address, SAMUEL CUSHMAN, Bristol, R. I. Box 830.

WANTED. Your order White Plymouth Rocks, Geo. Strain, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Dingley Strain. Eggs for \$1.00 per setting. White Wyandotte Eggs, 50 cts. per setting. O. L. DROWN, Prop., Elm Tree Poultry Yards, Gorham, Me.

WANTED. One or two experienced poultrymen, moderate wages, for subordinate positions; also one or two inexperienced young men, strong, used to hard farm work and who wish to learn poultry business. References required. Write or call. SAMUEL CUSHMAN & COMPANY, DeWolf Farm, Pappoesquaw, Bristol, R. I.

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If you want the narrow bars, the kind that are winning east and west, get a setting of eggs from my cockerel matings. Also a good line of pullet matings.

EGGS, \$2.00 PER 13; \$5.00 PER 40.

Send for circular showing winnings past season, and matings for 1902.

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They have size, shape, vigor. Year around layers.

1ST COCK, MAINE CLASS, AT LEWISTON,

will head one of my pens; others equally as good. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 13. Three settings for \$5.00.

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INGLEWOOD BUFF ROCKS AND BUFF COCHIN BANTAMS.

BRED BY DR. C. W. & D. B. COOLIDGE, WARNER, N. H.

We won at Manchester, N. H., December, 1900, 6 Premiums; 3 first, 1 second and 2 fourth. At Lewiston, Maine, December, 1901, with four entries, 3 premiums, viz.: 1 first, 1 second and 1 third in competition with 38 birds.

At Fitchburg, Mass., December 31 to January 3, 7 premiums, viz.: 2 firsts, 1 second, 3 thirds and special.

Orders booked now for Eggs at \$2.50 per setting. High Scoring Cockerels for sale.

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BUFF LEGHORNS AND R. I. REDS.

At Lewiston on Buff Leghorns, 1st pen, 1st cockerel, 1st pullet. Scores 90 1-2 to 94 1-2. One of my B. L. pullets won "C" at Boston. On Rose and Single Comb Reds at Lewiston won two Firsts, Third and V. H. C. Stock is healthy, vigorous and productive. The kind that pays its way and gives a profit. Fertile eggs from best matings, \$2.00 per setting. From other matings, \$1.00 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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We invite your Correspondence and Trade, basing it on the line of your money back if you want it.

We guarantee satisfaction or no sale. We breed

Barred and White Rocks,

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S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, and Pedigreed Belgian Hares.

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At the Big Lewiston Show

I won seven regular and two special prizes on eight birds.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

from two prize matings of Barred Plymouth Rocks and from my prize winning

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS,

\$2.00 per setting. Can spare only a few settings from these pens. Eggs from two other fine matings of Barred Rocks and from my White Wyandottes, \$1.00 per 13, \$2.00 per 30.

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Green Bone Cutters.

Mann's, Stratton's, Wilson's and Stearns' Green Bone Cutters sold at a reduction from regular prices. You save money if you buy of the Manufacturer's Agent.

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White Plymouth Rocks.

Pen No. 1, headed by a *Grand White Cock*, five point comb, and *low tail*.

Pen 2, headed by large, five point white cockerel.

Eggs \$1.00 per Setting.

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SINGLE COMB **R. I. REDS** ROSE COMB

BARRED ROCKS WHITE

S. G. W. LEGHORNS

On 15 birds at Malden we won 20 premiums.

On 14 birds at Lewiston we won 21 premiums.

We have 100 good breeding cockerels for sale, prices \$1.50 to \$6.00.

Eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 50; \$5.00 per 100.

From a few choice matings, \$1.50 per setting.

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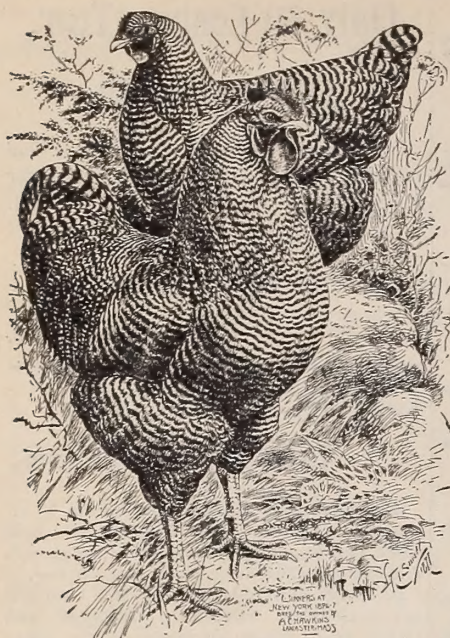
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BARRED, WHITE AND BUFF.

WYANDOTTES, SILVER WHITE AND BUFF.

EGGS FROM PRIZE MATINGS.

1 Sitting, \$5. 3 Sittings, \$10.
2 Sittings, \$8. 5 Sittings, \$15.
Per 100, \$20.00.

Have won more Prizes at the Leading Shows of America and England than all others. My matings for this season are the best I ever owned.

At the Great National Show, WASHINGTON, D.C., in hot competition with over 300 birds of these varieties, the best that could be found regardless of price, I won 45 Regular and Special Prizes on 39 Entries, including First Prize on Breeding-Pen in each variety, Special for Best Display in the American Class, Special for Best Exhibit of Plymouth Rocks, Sweepstakes Special for Best Cockerel in the show (Bantams excluded), and this on my First Prize Barred P. Rock Cockerel. My winning White Wyandotte cock was pronounced by the judges to be the best they had ever seen. I won twice as many first prizes as all other exhibitors of these varieties. My BUFF ROCKS, at BOSTON, 1899, in hot competition, won more first and special prizes than all others. My customers are winning all over the country. If you want the BEST, write me. Hundreds of Choice Exhibition and Breeding Birds at honest prices. Catalogue of America's finest Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes free.

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RHODE ISLAND REDS

during the past season, have made a record hard to beat. On 29 entries in the following named Shows, won 29 prizes. At Boston on 5 entries, won 6 prizes including first and special and second and special. At Lewiston on 4 entries, won four first prizes. At Haverhill, 100 R.I. Reds in the show, on 20 entries, won 19 prizes. My matings are better than ever before.

EGGS

SINGLE COMB: \$2.00 PER 13. \$4.00 PER 30
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Buff Plymouth Rocks

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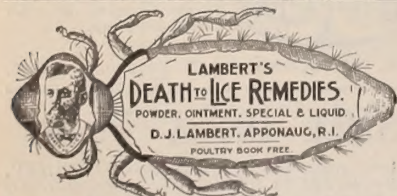
My birds have the Rock shape, even buff plumage, low combs, and nice yellow legs. They lay a large, brown egg and lots of them. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15.

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R. I. REDS. BELGIAN HARES. BELGIAN HARES. R. I. REDS.

Rhode Island Reds, Single and Rose Comb, won 19 prizes at Boston, 1901. Houdans, Light Brahmas, Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Bantams, and Belgian Hares. Prize winning stock. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 40. Incubator Eggs \$5.00 per 100. Send stamp for circular.

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Place your orders early for our eggs of the Brown Egg Strains of the Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes. All large, vigorous birds. UTILITY STOCK, having bred for brown eggs and utility for six years with the standard always in view.

EGGS, 13 for \$1.00

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Hanaford's WACHUSETT STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTES and R. I. REDS.

One of the best winter laying strains in New England, good shape and size, bay eyes, yellow legs, bred for practical purposes by careful selection and use of trap nests. Pullets have laid 50 eggs in 53 consecutive days, 125 eggs in 5 winter months, 219 eggs per year. Eggs, \$1.00 per setting, \$2.00 for 30, \$3.50 for 50, \$5.50 per 100. Place orders now as last season I was obliged to decline large orders. Money need not be sent till time of shipment. Correspondence solicited.

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